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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/750,501	12/31/2003	Mark S. Scheib	51644/AW/W112	1810
23363	7590	09/05/2007	EXAMINER	
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP			VRETTAKOS, PETER J	
PO BOX 7068			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068			3739	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.	SCHEIB, MARK S.
Examiner	Art Unit
Peter J. Vrettakos	3739

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 June 2007.  
2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 and 25-29 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) Claim(s) 1-22 and 25-29 is/are rejected.  
7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

The action is final.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

**Claims 13-16, 19-22 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Stewart et al. (2002/0111,618).**

Stewart discloses a method of ablating inner circumferences of pulmonary veins (PV) using a catheter (fig. 6; 132) with a circular ablation assembly (fig. 8; 190), shape memory material (Nitinol), a cylindrical tip electrode (194), and a generally straight distal region extending substantially tangentially from a generally circular curve (see distal elements in figures 13a, 16b, 17b, 17c, 19, 20b, 22, 25). The Office maintains that each of the distal elements in the listed figures read upon the Applicant's structure being described as "a generally straight distal region extending substantially tangentially from a generally circular curve" and seen in Applicant's figure 5 element (extension) 40.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-12, 17-20, and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (2002/0111,618) in view of Bowe et al. (6,771,996).**

Stewart neglects to disclose dimensions. However, superior parameters/dimensions concerning the curve of the ablation assembly (190, figure 8, *inter alia*) could be determined via routine experimentation in light of Stewart. Under the supposition that the Applicant has claimed superior parameters/dimensions, Stewart thereby makes obvious these limitations. Further, for a singular generally circular curve see figures 6 and 7. Specifically regarding claim 16, the Examiner contends that rotating the device creating a "second position" and subsequently ablating would have been an obvious method step. Most surgeries require surgeons to apply energy more than once and to apply that energy using different configurations/positions of the device. Rotation is obvious in light of the symmetrical lesion depicted in figures 6 and 7. Without rotation of the Stewart ablation assembly, the symmetrical lesion is not feasible. This observation makes rotation obvious in order to create the lesion in figures 2c and 2d. Furthermore, the obvious rotating step can only be done clockwise or counterclockwise, which correspond to pulling or pushing the tip electrode. The optimal of the (only) two choices would be determined through routine experimentation. This is certainly no cognitive leap warranting patentability.

Obviating any need to take "Official Notice" another reference with analogous art expressly disclosing rotation is presented. Bowe 6,771,996 discloses ablation of a circumferential band defined (col. 10:22-27) as a **continuous** line traced around a region of space and which starts and ends at substantially the same location. Bowe's embodiment in figure 8, as do many of the Stewart embodiments, depicts a **discontinuous** circular array of electrodes. The Office respectfully posits that rotation of the Bowe embodiment in figure 8, as well as the many similar embodiments in Stewart, **requires** rotation in order to create ablation of a circumferential band (which is defined as **continuous**).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Stewart in view of Bowe by determining dimensions as well as method steps through routine experimentation. The motivation would be to create a symmetrical lesion seen in Stewart figures 2c and figures 2d, by rotating the device.

**Claims 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (2002/0111,618) in view of Bowe et al. (6,771,996) and further in view of Webster, Jr. (5,836,875).**

*Stewart and Bowe are silent concerning safety wires.*  
Webster discloses in an analogous electrode catheter, safety wires (figure 16 elements 48 and 49, claim 5).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Stewart in view of Bowe and further in view of Webster, Jr. by including a safety wire. The motivation would be prevent electrodes from falling off in the body.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 6-11-07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicant argues that Stewart (2002/0111618) neglects to disclose a generally straight distal region extending beyond the generally circular curve. The Office respectfully disagrees. The lone reference to paragraph 140 in Stewart in no way precludes the reasonable assertion that *other embodiments* depicted throughout the published application show a generally straight distal region extending beyond the generally circular curve. For example, at least one figure (4B; 6; 7; 26; 28) shows a generally straight distal region (100-102; 138; 168; 726; 726) extending beyond the generally circular curve (98; 144; 174; 722; 722). To these ends, the rejections are maintained.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter J. Vrettakos whose telephone number is 571-272-4775. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda C. Dvorak can be reached on 571-272-4764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PV

Pete Vrettakos  
August 26, 2007

  
ROY D. GIBSON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER